(e) if so, the details thereof in this respect and what is Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Review of the Export Import Policy is a continuous process and changes are made as 4 when considered necessary in public interest.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

EPZ in Punjab

1906. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Export Promotion Zone in the State of Punjab inspite of major exports earning from the State ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what effective steps Government propose to take to set up Export Promotion Zone in Punjab for the economic growth of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Presently, there are seven Export Processing Zones in the country at Bombay (Maharashtra), Kandla (Gujarat), Cochin (Kerala), Madras (Tamil Nadu), Falta (West Bengal) Noida (Uttar Pradesh) and Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh). Keeping in view the availability of funds and the need to optimise infrastructural facilities in the existing Zones, it would not be possible, at present, for the Central Government to consider developing new zones in the country.

Budgetary Support for Fertilizers and Fertilizer Industry under AMS

1907. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that much of the budgetary support for fertilizers is to be ascribed to the fertilizer industry and not to the farmers according to the Non-product specific Aggregate Measurement of Support (A.M.S.) as submitted by Government in the the Uruguay Round Draft Final Act;

(b) what is the total budgetary support ascribed to the fertilizer industry ; and

(c) what are the reasons for such support ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) During the reference period 1986—88, the average total annual budge-ary support on. account of fertilizers was Rs. 2,421 crores. It has been calculated that of this sum, the average annual budgetary support attributable to farmers was Rs. 1,021 crores and the remainder could be ascribed as support to industry to make it viable.

Withholding Payment of CCS by DGFT

1908. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director General Foreign Trade (DGFT) offices at Bombay and Cochin have been withholding payment of Cash Compensatory Support as were available before 2nd July, 1991 to some exporters;

(b) whether Government have received representations in this regard;

(c) whether some of the exporters are re' being released CCS amount due to elections of audit authorities;

(d) whether Government have not issued appropriate clarification to the auditor*; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (e) All exporters who have effected physical export of goods upto 2-7-1991, and are eligible for CCS are being paid by the Offices of Joint Director General of Foreign Trade, Bombay and Joint Director General of Foreign Trade, Cochin,

Wherever excess payment to an exporter is reported by the Audit Authorities, the same is adjusted from the subsequent CCS claims. However, the payments are not withheld.

Exports of leather and leather Goods

1909. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the exports of leather and leather goods are expected to fall short of the target this year;

(b) if so, to what extent the fall is going to be in terms of value, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what are the details of steps Government have taken to contain the fall in leather exports ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Based on the trend of exports, it is expected that overall there would be a shortfall of about Rs. 300 crores out of a target of Rs. 4768 crores in the exports for the current year 1993-94. Within this, the exports of leather footwear, which was an item identified under the: Extreme Focus Programme, is expected to exceed the tar get.

The short-fall is due to a number of reasons which include recessionary conditions *fat* our major markets and the conditions prevailing in the countries comprising of the former Soviet Union.

The Government has taken steps inter-aliii to strengthen marketing campaigns in our major markets such as USA and European Community, promote integrated product development with a view to strengthen the supply base for value added quality products- and in removing constraints the easy availability of raw-material, tomponents and consumables for the leather industry. The Customs duty on some of the raw-inateiaalsy components and consumables .used in the leather indusfry has also been reduced substantially.

औने-पौने दामों पर बाजार का पाटा जाना रोकने के लिए शुल्क लगाया जाना

1910. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**

श्री राधा किशन मालवीय :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका तथा यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय ने भारतीय उत्पादकों को सस्ते दामों पर उन देशों को भेजे जाने पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए उन पर औने-पौने दामों पर बाजार का पाटा जाना रोकने सम्बन्धी शुल्क लगाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) क्या भारत भी कतिपय उत्पादों पर औने-पौने दामों पर बाजार का पाटा जाना रोकने सम्बन्धी शुल्क लगाएगा जिससे भारतीय उत्पादकों के हितों को संरक्षण प्रदान किया जा सके ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) से (घ) पाटनरोधी शुल्क यह प्रमाणित होने के बाद ही लगाया जाता है कि डंपिंग हुई है और इस तरह के डंप किए गए आयात से घरेलू उद्योग को वास्तविक क्षति होने का खतरा है अथवा घरेलू उद्योग की स्थापना में वास्तव में बाधा आएगी । आयातक देशों के जांच प्राधिकारी पाटनरोधी शुल्क लगाने से पहले मामले की जांच कर लेते हैं ।

संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने भारत से इस्पात पाइपों एवं ट्यूबों, सल्फैनिलिक एसिड, स्टेनलैस स्टील की तार-छड़ों और स्टेनलैस स्टील के फ्लैंजेज के आयात पर पाटनरोधी शुल्क लगाया गया है । ईईसी ने भारत से ऑक्सैलिक एसिड, पॉलिएस्टर यार्न और सिन्थेटिक स्टेपल फाइबर के आयात पर पाटनरोधी शुल्क लगाया है ।